



SCENES ON THE ARRIVAL OF BARON KOMURA AND HIS RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK.



TWO POSES OF BARON KOMURA.

BARON JUTARO KOMURA (In the centre).
Almaro Sato, chief of staff, is on the right, Dr. Jokichi Takamine on the left,
and N. H. Denison, American legal adviser of the Japanese Foreign Office, in
the background.
(Photographed on the ferryboat.)RECEPTION TO BARON KOMURA IN NEW-YORK.
The band played Japanese airs.

YELLOW JACK KILLS 34. TELL OF WHITE SLAVES.

NEW-ORLEANS HARD HIT.

AROUSE JEWISH WOMEN.

More than a Hundred and Fifty Cases Reported.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
New-Orleans, July 25.—The city Board of Health made a detailed statement to the State Board of Louisiana to-night at midnight, which shows that the yellow fever situation in New-Orleans is much more serious than has before been known by any outside the two boards. This report is to the effect that up to July 21 more than one hundred bona fide cases of yellow fever were found, from which twenty deaths resulted.

It shows that between July 21 and 24, fifty-four cases of yellow fever developed in this city, and that there were twelve additional deaths. The exact number of new cases developed to-day is, up to the present time, unknown, as the physicians making the various inspections have not yet turned in their reports. It is known, however, that there were two deaths in the city during the day, possibly more. All these cases, with a few exceptions, are confined to the Italian quarter of the city, which is not more than four squares in extent, and, with the exception of four, all the deaths have occurred in that area. The four deaths outside this area have been traced directly back to it.

The Board of Health considers that it has the situation thoroughly in hand and that it will be possible to have the various quarantines raised within the next two weeks.

Every arrangement was completed to-day for the isolation hospital which will be opened to-morrow. To this hospital every patient who is not able to have the necessary precautions taken against the spread of the disease is to be taken. The hospital has been put in charge of Dr. H. P. Jones, who was in charge of the isolation hospital in the epidemic of 1897, and he has as his assistant Dr. L. J. Faget.

Although no action has yet been taken toward the removal of the United States troops at the barracks here and at Fort St. Philip, below the city, the army officers sent will look into the condition, making a careful investigation, and although they are satisfied that there is no danger at the present time, they will remain in the city and keep the War Department in constant touch with the situation.

Dr. White, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, arranged to-day for detention hospitals along the line of each of the railroads out of this city, and they will be opened for use in the morning. He is being assisted by Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever expert of the Marine Hospital Service.

The entire battle to suppress the disease has developed into a fight against the mosquito. To-day an ordinance was introduced in the City Council providing that every gutter be covered and that every cistern should be screened. This is expected to remove much danger of infection.

To-night New-Orleans is practically cut off from the outside world. In the morning the State Board of Health will issue an order to quarantine the entire State of Louisiana against the city of New-Orleans. This is done to prevent the State of Texas from quarantining against the whole State of Louisiana.

The business of the various resorts along the coast in the State of Mississippi has been entirely ruined, as Governor Vardaman has refused their request to be considered a part of the infected district.

Up to the present time shipments of freight from New-Orleans are being handled without delay, and will be continued, according to present indications. The State of Texas has quarantined against New-Orleans, and any railroad traffic originating in this city cannot even pass across this State.

STRICT PRECAUTIONS TAKEN HERE.

All Vessels Coming from Southern Ports Will Be Rigidly Examined.

The Norwegian sugar laden steamship Avona, which reached Quarantine late last night, was submitted to a rigid examination by Dr. A. H. Doty, at Tompkinsville before being allowed to enter this port. A similar examination will be made of every vessel coming from the South, or which has touched Southern ports.

The Avona came from Calbarren, Cuba, but had stopped at Colon, on leaving this port for Cuba, hence the rigid examination. The entire crew was mustered and some few cases of malarial fever were detected.

"You may rest assured," Dr. Doty said yesterday, "that every effort will be made to keep this dread disease from getting hold here. I shall have a rigid examination made of every Southern vessel."

"As far as this port is concerned there is no occasion for alarm. The yellow fever cannot touch here, with the strict regulations of the quarantine enforced. Then, too, the disease is peculiar to the regions where it has broken out. There you find the germ laden mosquito whose sting is the direct cause of the disease. It is fortunate for New-Orleans that the epidemic broke out as late as it did. Had it broken out in June there might have been graver results. But within a month a cool wave will have come over the South, killing this mosquito, and the epidemic will be practically at an end."

EIGHT HOURS TO CLAYTON

by "The Second Empire" of the New York Central.
Leave New York 1:27 P. M., Albany 4:56, Utica 4:56, arrive Clayton 10:50 P. M., Alexandria Bay 11:50 P. M.—Adv.

Workers Among Immigrant Girls Speak at Hebrew Chautauqua.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 25.—Startling revelations concerning the white slave traffic in New-York and the larger cities of the country were made at to-day's session of the Jewish Chautauqua by women who have had charge of caring for unprotected immigrant girls. These women said that white slavery is carried on by powerful organizations, of which the general public has no conception.

The topic discussed to-day was "The Unprotected Immigrant Girl," and the speakers were women who have worked among the immigrant girls at Ellis Island, and heard from them confessions of the plots that brought them to this country. Girls told them how they were lured to the United States by men who approached them in the native cities, offering them lucrative positions, and how, on landing, they learned that they were to become inmates of houses of ill repute, or, like Berthe Claihe, compelled to walk the streets of New-York and earn money for those who brought them to this country.

Miss Rose Sommerfeld, superintendent of the Clara De Hirsch Home, New-York, was chairman at to-day's meeting. She is identified with the New-York Council of Jewish Women, which is directing its efforts toward relieving the unprotected immigrant girls of the dangers that surround them. The first speaker was Mrs. Betty Myerovitz, of New-York, who was selected to work at Ellis Island because of her ability to speak many languages.

"One case in particular, I remember," said Mrs. Myerovitz, "was that of a very pretty immigrant girl who came from a little town in Russia. She was induced to come to this country, as all others were, having been promised a good position. This girl had saved money and jewelry, the total value of which would amount to a couple of hundred dollars. When she reached London a man from the United States had gone there to meet her and bring her to this country. Coming over she became sick on the boat and she took possession of all her money and valuables. When she asked for them he drew a revolver and threatened to kill her if she breathed a word against him. Even though she confessed all this, and both man and girl were detained at Ellis Island, he managed to get her away and she was lost in New-York."

Mrs. Myerovitz's address was full of instances of this kind, and she declared that there is a powerful organization of men who deal in white slaves. She said this organization has agents working in every country in Europe, who select the prettiest girls and bring them to this country. Good places are promised, she said, and all are taught a story to repeat to the immigrant officials. Often an agent of the white slave organization in this country makes a trip to Europe to bring the girls here in order to assure their safe arrival. Mrs. Myerovitz told the Chautauqua that when the little Russian girl asked what she was to do in this country, the man who went to Europe for her said, "We will dress you in fine clothes, and all you will have to do is walk up and down in front of the place where you are to stay and get men and young girls in the house."

Miss Helen Bullis, of New-York, one of the committee appointed by the council of Jewish women to study the need of organizing a regular travellers' aid bureau, told of her experience throughout the country, and related many instances of white slave trading. She also referred to the supposed independence of the average American girl to travel alone to all places and at all hours of the night. Among other things she said:

In this day in this country the young girl is much in evidence. She goes to college and returns from it alone, she goes to world's fairs alone, she packs her suit case at a moment's notice and starts for the isles of the sea alone. How is she protected and what may not happen to her?

The American girl, you may say, can take care of herself anywhere. Her wit, her self-possession are her best protection. This is usually true, but her self-possession is as often the result of innocence as of knowledge, and, said to say, the time when innocence was a perfect shield, when a girl could move unharmed among the lions, is rapidly passing. As a matter of fact, they do not protect her. The anxious fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and relatives at the station prove that. If girls of a superior class are not safe what shall we say of the more ignorant and innocent ones?

The statements made to-day have aroused the Chautauqua as never before, and active developments are expected to fight the white slave evil.

MR. JESUP GIVES \$20,000.

Westport, Conn., Will Build and Maintain Memorial Library.

Westport, Conn., July 25.—At a town meeting here to-day, it was voted to accept from Morris K. Jesup, of New-York, a gift of \$20,000 for the establishment of a public library.

Mr. Jesup formerly lived here, and his idea is that the building shall be a memorial for the Jesup family. The town agreed to appropriate \$1,000 annually for the library's maintenance.

MERITED PRAISE FOR "THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL."

"In service, equipment, smoothness of running and in dining car service, 'The Pennsylvania Special' has no equal in the world." This is the opinion of an experienced traveler. The Pennsylvania Railroad is rock-balled from New-York to Chicago, and "The Pennsylvania Special" makes the run in eighteen hours every day.—Adv.

INTERESTING NEWS ON OTHER PAGES.

The Swedish Cabinet resigned, owing to an adverse report on the Norwegian bill. Page 2.
Delegates from Porto Rican municipalities adopted a memorial to Congress urging sweeping changes in the government. Page 2.
Russian Liberals consider the meeting of the Kaiser and the Czar a menace to reforms. Page 2.
Personnel of the Japanese Peace Commission. Page 2.
Letter from Dillon Wallace, the Labrador explorer. Page 3.
The police investigation in the Carlton case. Page 3.
E. H. Harriman defended his deals with the Equitable. Page 9.
The earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the last quarter announced. Page 9.
Woman who sued Dr. Nelden, "beauty doctor," lost her case. Page 10.

CENTRAL TRAIN SAVED.

Police Anticipate Suspected Robbery of Express.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 25.—A hold-up of one of the New-York Central's trains was probably frustrated here to-night by prompt action of the railroad officials. The local agent received word from Albany to have police at the station when the American Express train passed through here at 12:30, as there were several men aboard and fears were entertained that robbery was intended. The train carries no passengers.

This is the train that Oliver Perry robbed some years ago. The stop signal was set and the train was brought to a halt, and several policemen were on hand. The stopping of the train, however, must have given the intruders a warning that things were not coming their way, for in an instant a dozen men were seen jumping from the train into the darkness. The policemen could do nothing against the crowd, and although they fired several shots after the fleeing forms, there was no capture.

JEROME DEFIES JUNK.

Scorns to Examine Supposed Infernal Machine Sent Him.

Mr. Jerome received an infernal machine yesterday.

That is, the officials of the New-York City Railway Company, on one of whose cars the contrivance was found, thought it might be an infernal machine.

"Throw it in the wastebasket!" ordered Mr. Jerome, when he had inspected it.

"It" was found on a car of the 8th-ave. line on Monday night, and, as is the disposition usually made of such treasure trove, it went to the office for inspection.

On the manila paper wrapper of the green pasteboard box, about one foot long by eight inches thick, was the address: "William T. Jerome, Criminal Courts Building, New-York."

There was much mystery when the package was opened at the office of the District Attorney, whither it had been forwarded. A heterogeneous collection of junk was found inside—broken glass, bits of a tea cup, scraps of newspaper, part of a bottle bearing a label of an electric battery fluid and a greenish powder. Mr. Jerome did not dignify "it" by having the powder analyzed.

"Throw it in the wastebasket," was his only comment.

LIQUID TREASURE TROVE.

Wine Salvaged from the Waters Gladdens Whole River.

The captains and deck hands of the tugboats plying in the Hudson River held joyous Bacchanalian revels last night, after picking up some hundred kegs of claret that floated away from an overturned lighter. As a result, to-day is a day of dull headaches, of pains and of lethargy along the river.

The lighter, which was loaded to the gunwales with kegs of claret, was putting out from the Christopher-st. pier, when it suddenly turned turtle and sank. The kegs of wine floated along with the tide, and it seemed as if every towboat in the harbor was coming to the rescue of the lighter. It was not the lighter which attracted the boatmen, but the claret. This they salvaged as fast as they could, broached the kegs, tasted, then drank deeply. Friends of the tugboat men from all over town were invited, and a stock of provisions was laid in sufficient for a night of feasting as well as drinking.

PEARY'S STEAMER IN TROUBLE.

North Sydney, N. S., July 25.—The pumps of the Peary Arctic steamer Roosevelt were found to be in bad condition, and workmen were taken on board here to fix them. It had been expected that the Roosevelt would sail for the North late to-night, but the repairs will delay her until to-morrow.

WROTE "CRANK" LETTERS.

Man Who Threatened President Declared Insane.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Sioux City, Iowa, July 25.—Count Wilhelm Van Hahn was arrested at Fort Dodge to-day and declared insane after a medical examination. He made threats against President Roosevelt. He says he is a German noble, and insists on his right to the title. A letter addressed to "His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt" was found in his pockets.

The officers found that it contained a number of sheets of finely written matter. It stated that the writer demanded the release of all people confined in the prisons and penitentiaries of the United States, saying that they were spirits and must be let loose. It was signed "Count Wilhelm Van Hahn." A letter to Emperor William containing many similar statements was also found.

PRESIDENT ASKS FAVOR.

Wants Spokane Pamphlet with His Portrait Suppressed.

Spokane, Wash., July 25.—President Roosevelt has objected to a Spokane pamphlet bearing his portrait on the title page. Secretary Monroe, of the Chamber of Commerce, received a letter requesting the withdrawal of the brochure on the "Lewis and Clark Trail" from publication. The letter is dated from the White House, Washington, July 19, addressed to the Chamber of Commerce at Spokane, and declares that President Roosevelt is very much opposed to the appearance of his portraits in advertisements of any character, and requests that the booklet of which the cover was inclosed be immediately recalled from circulation and notice be given when this is done. The letter was signed by B. F. Barnes, acting secretary.

President Goodell of the Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that the request should be complied with, although there is no law compelling the recall of the booklet or its further circulation.

The Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting to-day, cancelled an order for 50,000 of the pamphlets, and took steps to call in, as far as possible, those distributed.

SENTENCE ON MITCHELL.

Six Months' Penal Servitude and Fine of \$1,000 for Senator.

Portland, Ore., July 25.—United States Senator Mitchell, convicted of using his office of United States Senator to further the law practice of the firm of Mitchell & Tanner, of this city, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and to six months' penal servitude.

Pending a review of the case by the Supreme Court of the United States, execution of the sentence will be deferred. Meantime Mitchell will be placed under bail to the amount of \$2,000.

ANOTHER BRIDGE VICTIM.

Workman Falls to East River and Is Not Seen Again.

Joseph Koen, of No. 157 East-ave., Long Island City, a riveter employed by the Bridge Department, while working on the Brooklyn Bridge, about a hundred feet east of the Manhattan tower, yesterday, lost his hold and fell to the river, 150 feet below. He was not seen again.

The accident happened soon after 2 o'clock. Koen was working with a gang of five riveters directly under the promenade. As he slipped and fell he cried out to his companions, but they could not help him. His body turned around two or three times in midair as it fell. It raised a great splash as it struck the water. Boats went out to the spot where Koen sank, but nothing was seen of him. No craft was near the spot when Koen fell.

Koen was married. He had been in the service of the department for several years.

HASEGAWA MOVES NORTH.

TWO TOWNS OCCUPIED.

Japanese Dislodge Russians from Points South of Tumen.

Tokio, July 25.—An official report from the headquarters of the Japanese army in Northern Korea says:

On Monday, July 24, the army succeeded in dislodging the enemy from the neighborhood of Puku and Pur-Yong and occupied a line to the northward.

Pur-Yong, or Pur-Yang, is a town in North-eastern Korea, about forty-five miles southwest of the Tumen River and about one hundred miles in a direct line from Vladivostok. Puku, or Puk-Chin, is a town directly east of Pur-Yong, on the coast, and its occupation leads to the supposition that General Hasegawa's advance is being supported by the fleet. It is possible that General Hasegawa, who may be dependent on supplies brought by water, will continue his advance along the coast and will cross the Tumen near its mouth, instead of following the trade route, which leads almost due north from Pur-Yong.

MAIN ARMIES QUIET.

Lines Seven Miles Apart—Sharp Skirmish East of Railway.

Fusan, July 25.—The last three months with both armies have been the most quiet period of the entire war. There have been no engagements at the front, the only encounters being those of reconnoitering expeditions, sent out by both armies, similar to that of last Friday. The total losses have been few.

The Russian and Japanese lines are seven miles apart. The Russians maintain a screen of cavalry outposts some miles in front of their trenches to guard against attacks. Reconnoitering forces from both sides traverse the neutral zone, frequently feeling the strength of the others at the front and making a small weekly list of killed, wounded and captured.

Friday's action was the first worthy of mention which has occurred east of the railway. Two Russian reconnoitering forces approached the Japanese line, one about twenty miles, the other seventy miles east of the railway. The first contingent consisted of two squadrons of cavalry, the second of two battalions of infantry. Both retired after brief encounters. The Japanese sustained no losses, but those of the Russians are supposed to have been nearly one hundred.

In the first encounter the Russian cavalry, with its front a thousand metres long, advanced upon the Japanese line until it came under fire, when it retired in confusion and the infantry advanced. The Japanese fired forty rounds from a captured Russian battery, and the Russians retired, the Japanese infantry following them for ten miles.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—Reinforcements for General Linevitch are steadily being forwarded. The Thirtieth Army Corps, the headquarters of which are at Smolensk, will start for the front next week.

OBSTRUCTION IN HOUSE.

Many Bills Blocked by Opposition—Mr. Balfour Uses Closure.

London, July 25.—The members of the Opposition in the House of Commons, practically led by John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, who was the mainspring of the recent defeat of the government, yesterday began their threatened plan of making government business impossible. They managed to keep the House in stormy session until 3 o'clock this morning, compelling Premier Balfour to have constant recourse to closure as the only means of advancing business. Supporters of the government, warned by the recent disaster, loyally stood by Mr. Balfour, maintaining a majority of about sixty.

One phase of Mr. Redmond's obstruction tactics is likely to arouse great resentment. It consisted in blocking private bills for public works, such as tramways, promoted at vast expense by municipalities and commercial companies. No less than twenty-seven such bills were blocked yesterday, the effect being to delay their operation for a whole year.

RICH FOLKS KEPT AWAKE.

A. G. Vanderbilt and Mrs. J. N. Brocken Disturbed by Drilling.

The tenants of the Warrington apartment house, at No. 161 Madison-ave., complained yesterday of having been kept awake most of the night by the noise made by men preparing the way for the new Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, at 32d-st. and Madison-ave. Among the tenants are Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Houghton.

The men were set to work with steam drills under the walls of the Warrington, boring holes in a large rock which blocks the way for the tunnel.

When the workmen started in again last night E. B. Garman, manager of the apartment house, complained to Captain Cottrill, of the West 30th-st. station, and he sent around and stopped the night work. The case will probably be taken to the courts.

THE PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA

is the New York Central, with its connections in all directions, entitled for convenience the "New York Central Line."—Adv.

BARON KOMURA HERE.

KEEPS A STRICT SILENCE.

Japan May Demand War's Cost, Says Spokesman.

Baron Jutaro Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan and chief Japanese plenipotentiary to the peace conference, to be held at Portsmouth, N. H., arrived in this city yesterday from Chicago over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was accompanied by an official staff of eight members, who, with their servants and four Japanese newspaper correspondents, made a party of twenty-two. A reception committee of his compatriots, including Baron Kaneko and Consul General Uchida, joined Baron Komura on the train at Philadelphia, and on his arrival at Jersey City about fifty more waited to greet him.

There was no demonstration, just a cordial handshake and low salams, and the party boarded the ferryboat for this city.

On this side the reception to the distinguished diplomat took on a noisier form. Minister Takahira, the second member of Japan's Peace Commission, met his colleagues on the ferry landing. A large crowd had been attracted by a brass band brought there by some of the two hundred Japanese who waited to pay tribute to the man who, by his diplomacy, it is hoped, will accomplish what his countrymen on sea and field have failed to do with shot and shell.

BARON RECEIVES WARM GREETING.

The appearance of the baron was the signal for an outburst of handclapping and shouts of "Banai!" in which the Americans present joined. Baron Komura was entirely unprepared for this outburst of enthusiasm, but was evidently pleased at the heartiness of his reception. With a faint smile he bowed his acknowledgments. As he entered his carriage the band played "Kim ga yo," the Japanese national hymn. The music was almost drowned in the cheers of the crowd as Baron Komura was driven away, in company with Minister Takahira, Baron Kaneko and Consul General Uchida. They went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where the Japanese commission will live while in this city.

Baron Komura is a small man, with thin face and deep set eyes, which, although sad in their expression, are peculiarly penetrating. His black hair and mustache are sprinkled with gray. The baron wore a black frock coat, derby hat and striped trousers.

Baron Komura announced through his spokesman, A. Sato, that before leaving Tokio, he had decided on a policy of absolute silence, and that until the peace negotiations have been terminated he will refuse to make any statements for publication. He also denounced as "faux" alleged interviews sent from St. Paul and Chicago.

Mr. Sato, who was formerly Resident Minister of Japan in Mexico, and is now the spokesman for the Komura party, said, that while the demands of Japan in the coming conference will be guided by moderation, it is likely that Russia will be asked to pay at least Japan's costs for the war. The present cost of the war to Japan, Mr. Sato said, is 2,000,000 yen, or \$1,000,000, a day.

The peace conference, brought about through the good services of President Roosevelt, Mr. Sato said he was confident would be highly successful. He said that both the Japanese and the Russians were willing that the war should end for humanity's sake, as the two armies have already suffered a combined loss of 570,000 men killed and wounded. Of this Japan's loss was 200,000. He refused to say whether Japan would demand territory in China. An armistice will probably not be arranged until the envoys of the two countries have had a thorough understanding and it is first determined whether peace terms can be agreed upon.

The peace terms are held inviolate by the men who know their text; they were formulated by the Emperor of Japan and his council. While anxious for peace, the Japanese people, according to Mr. Sato, are not ready for "peace at any price." The war taxes have not been heavy enough to make them burdensome to the people.

MAY TALK IN FRENCH.

It has not yet been decided in which language the conference shall be conducted, and, although the Japanese expressed yesterday a preference for English, it might be necessary to employ French in deference to M. Witte, the Russian plenipotentiary, who does not speak English. A question of etiquette also presents itself to the commission. It is the conduct of the envoys of the respective nations to each should they meet before the formal introduction. Baron Komura was a friend of M. Witte in St. Petersburg, while he was Minister there, and it was decided that it would be proper for the two men to meet, though they must not discuss their missions. Regarding the feeling of the Japanese people toward the United States, Mr. Sato said:

England is our ally, but we regard the United States as our ally without a treaty. The attitude of the American government and people since the war began has done much to create a feeling of friendship and gratitude. Japan is more friendly toward America and England than toward China. Of course the race tie is a strong one, but we have toward the South American republics, have not the same feeling toward her that you have toward the South American republics. That your John Hay did so much to bring about, will be observed.

BANKERS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

There are very few banks in the Adirondacks, but every banker would be benefited by a vacation in that charming region. Send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, for a copy of "The Adirondacks and How to Reach Them"—a fine map.—Adv.